Results, cont’d:
- The large intestine was the most common location of perforation amongst cases using descriptive locations. Locations of perforations were separated by descriptive and non-descriptive locations, illustrated in table 1.

- Colorectal cancer was the most common indication for use (51.4%). All indications for use are illustrated table 2.

- 60 cases of gastroesophageal perforation were reported
  - subgroup analysis of gastroesophageal perforations revealed distribution of 65% males, 32% fatal, and 15% of this group listed pancreatic cancer as the indication for Bevacizumab use.

Conclusions:
- Bevacizumab-associated GI perforations are often fatal and occur most frequently in the large intestine of elderly patients undergoing treatment for colorectal cancer.
- Gastroesophageal perforations represent an understudied subgroup that differed from the collective group of perforations associated with Bevacizumab.

Reference:

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